THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVI., N°. 758. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Shanghai, July 9th, 1864.

To D. LEROY, *Absconding Debtor.*

WHEREAS, A. E. ROSENTHAL, Esq., member of the firm of Messrs. BLUM, BROTHERS & Co., of Shanghai, personally appeared before me, GEO. F. SEWARD, *United States Consul General*, and made Oath that the firm now or lately doing business in Shanghai, under the name of DUNN & Co., whereof you are a member, is indebted to said firm of BLUM, BROTHERS & Co. in the sum of dollars 2638.50.

Therefore you are hereby notified, that your property in the hands of Messrs. ANGEL & Co. of Shanghai, is attached for the payment of said debt, with interest and costs, and that unless you appear before me within six months from this date, to answer in a suit commenced against said firm of DUNN & Co. by Messrs. BLUM, BROTHERS & Co. to recover said sum, Judgment will be given against you, for said sum, interest and costs.

GEO. F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul General, Actg. Judicially.
30jy-65 483

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have this day entered into partnership as Medical Practitioners at this Port.

During DR SIBBALD's temporary absence, his practice will be carried on by Drs. HENDERSON and JOHNSTON.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D.,
M. R. C. S. E.
JAS. HENDERSON, M.D.,
F. R. C. S. E.
JAS. JOHNSTON. M.D.,
M. R. C. S. E.

31ma 559 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port as *Public Silk Inspectors and General Commission Merchants*, under the style and firm of MAERTENS, LATHAM &Co.

AUG. H. MAERTENS.
THOS. STANLEY LATHAM.
8jy-65 470 Shanghai, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. KNOOP is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.
80c-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE and of the late Mr. HENRY HUBBARD in our Firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

DENT & Co.
5fe 531 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. R. H. BALDWIN as Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style of J. H. WIGNALL & Co.

J. H. WIGNALL & Co.
tf 418 Shanghai, 16th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. JOHN BROADHURST TOOTAL was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.

NICHOLAS LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.
tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have *This-day* established myself at this Port as Merchant and General Commission Agent, under the firm of PICKENPACK & Co.

V. PICKENPACK.
18fe 540 Ningpo, 17th Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted MR. J. W. WOOD a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of CERRUTI, WOOD & Co.

G. E. CERRUTI.
tf 362 Ningpo, 10th February, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.
tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Public Tea Inspector & Commission Agent.*

E. HENRY HOW.
tf 412 Foochow, April 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. WILLIAM ADAMSON.

THE BORNEO COMPANY - LIMITED."
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD PETTIT has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MR. EARNEST DEACON is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

DEACON & Co.
7ap 563 Canton, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.

THE partnership hitherto carried on by the Undersigned EDWARD TOWNEND and by RICHARD BELL DAVIES at Hankow, as *Commission Agents*, under the style of DAVIES TOWNEND & Co., has been dissolved by consent.

EDWARD TOWNEND.
4fe-65 530 Hankow, Sept. 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our firm at Kiukiang under the management of Mr. W. F. B. SAMS who is authorised to sign our firm.

INNES & Co.
tf 457 Hankow, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DAVIS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

FERGUSSON & Co.
2ap 564 Chefoo, 1st January, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto carried on in Yokahama, Japan, by Mr. JAMES S. DOWNIE, will in future be conducted under the name of FLETCHER & Co.

Mr. JAMES S. DOWNIE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

FLETCHER & Co.
22ap 525 China, 18th October, 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves at this place as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style and firm of DIECKMANN, BROTHERS & Co.

H. WILH. DIECKMANN JR.
RICHD. DIECKMANN.

Nekolajeffsk on Amur, July 1st, 1864.
24ma 511

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as *Merchant, Commission Agent, Ship Broker, &c.*

ALEX. P. PORTER,
Late Agent for Messrs. Dent & Co.
4my-65 554 Hakodadi, 1st Nov., 1864.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechulin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNED & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

CITY OF GLASGOW.

Fire Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Subscribers Capital £600,000

Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, (£460,000.)

Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON.

CAPITAL,.....2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-hee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above named Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Marine Risks to the Extent of Forty Five Thousand Mexican Dollars (Mex. $45,000.) payable in either London or Amsterdam or any of the principal ports in India and China.

HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-65 185 Hankow, 9th July, 1863.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 20th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, REGISTERED.

THE business of this Company has been transferred to The HOME & COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED who will settle all claims on policies issued by the first named Company.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents
tf 479 Shanghai, July 26th, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURAN E OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
2jy-65 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frühling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Nicholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

GUARDIAN
FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
11, LOMBARD ST. LONDON.
Established 1821.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.
Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq., *Depy. Chairman.*
Henry Hulsey Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomas Hankey, Esq., M.P.
John G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
F. H. Jansen, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
Abraham John Roberts, Esq.
William Steven, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

SECRETARY.
Thomas Tallemach, Esq.

ACTUARY.
Samuel Brown, Esq.

Superintendent of Fire Department.
Isaac Delvalle, Esq.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above named Company in China and are prepared to grant Policies here or at any of the Treaty Ports against Fire on the usual terms.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
26ju-65 455 Shanghai, 25th June, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Board of Directors in Manchester.
EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Chairman.
DAVID HARRISON, Esq., Deputy-Cairman.
John Bayntun Esq.
Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq.
John Chapman, Esq., M.P.
T. Barham Fowler, Esq.
John Heugh, Esq.
Bernhard Liebert, Esq.
Alfred Milne, Esq.
Joseph Peel, Esq.
Geo. Withington, Esq.

Board of Directors in London.
Thomas Q. Finnis, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.
John Cunliffe Pickersgill, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Henry Cuthbert, Esq., Patrick D. Hadow, Esq.
William Malkins, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for this Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on buildings or their contents, in Shanghai and Hankow.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
tf 514 Shanghai, 26th Sept., 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,750 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant INSURANCES against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

Establis ed in 1710

Managers:
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer.
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.
The Right Hon. W. M. BERESFORD, M.P.
The Hon. P. PLETCELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., M.P.
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Capt. H. G. HAMILTON, R.N.
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LABOUCHERE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE-WEADE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RIOU, Esq., M.P.
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., M.P.
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE LONDON, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their ATTORNEYS, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of RATES, &c., may be obtained on application to.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 123 Shanghai 14th May, 1863.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
F. B. JOHNSON, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. H. WIGGINS, Esq., *Manager Commercial Bank of India.*
F. HENDERSON, Esq., (Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS, *Secretary*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Policies holder.

The following appointments of Agents for the Association have been made in the Northern Ports of China and in Japan.

S. W. POERHOT, JR. Esq., *at Tientsin.*
Messrs. KNIGHT & Co., „ *Newchwang.*
„ MEADOWS & Co., „ *Chefoo.*
„ WALSH & Co., „ *Nagasaki.*
„ WALSH, HALL & Co., „ *Kanagawa.*

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "*Cadiz*," Captain Browne, will be dispatched from Shanghai, on Thursday, the 9th instant, at daylight, or such time of the night of 8th as the state of the tides may require, with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M., of Tuesday, the 7th instant, and Parcels at this Office until Noon of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 1st Feb., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. E. Hübener and Mr. Rud. Brönsted have been authorized to sign our firm in China.

BOURJAU, HÜBENER & Co.
11ma 509 Shanghai, 20th Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Middleton, Jr., is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st instant.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
1ap 570 Hongkong, 23rd Jan., 1865.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—I have this day removed to the Godown lately occupied by Messrs. Provand & Daly, Foochow Road.

A. C. PIRANI,
Merchant & Commission Agent.
tf 571 Shanghai, 1st Feb., 1865.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Dec. 18	Hankow,	Jany. 28
Hongkong,	Jan. 27	Nagasaki,	Jany. 24
Tientsin,	Dec. 8	Kanagawa,	Jany. 27

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong ...Oct. 15 | Received *viâ* Marseilles
Shanghai.... „ 8) Nov. 29.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending February 3rd, 1865.

Malwa		Patna	
New Tls.	Old. Tls.	New Tls.	Old Tls.
Jan.			
30,— 470 @ 475	.....	330 @ 332	.....
31,— 475	.....	335	.....
Feb.			
1,— 480 @ 485	.....	336 @ 337	.....
2,— 480	.....	340	.....
3,— 470 @ 475	.....	330 @ 335	.....

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Feb. 3, *Mella*, —; *Kiangse*, (Am. str). Grey, from Ningpo.

Departed.—Feb. 3, *Prince Kung*, (Br. str). Torckler, for Fuchau; *Kiangse*, (Am. str). Grey, for Ningpo; *Fei-ma*, (Br. str). Dunlop, for do.; *Robur*, (Fr. sh). Baubier, for Amoy; *Princess of Wales*, (Br. barq). Barron, for Montreal.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per str. *Cadiz*, G. Royne, Elias, Brondbent, Ayslay, Kaenzie, A. Revotoeks Bujer, Edward, Ogelvie.

Departed.—Per str. *Corea*, for Yokohama, Lieut. Verny, R.I.N. Private Toben, Messrs. Elias, A. Fenchi and Hogg.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

NACHDEM kraft des am 30ten October 1864 geschlossenen Friedens Dänemark die Herzogthümer Schleswig und Holstein an Preussen und Oesterreich abgetreten, wird, bis auf Weiteres, allen Schleswig Holstein'schen Schiffen, gleich den Preussischen, Schutz gewährt werden.

Königlich Preussisches
General-Consulat.
Shanghai, den 21ten Januar 1865.

NOTIFICATION.

AS by virtue of the treaty of peace, concluded on the 30th of October 1864, Denmark has ceded the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to Prussia and Austria, all Schleswig Holstein ships shall, until further orders, enjoy equal protection with Prussian ships.

His Prussian Majesty's
Consulate General.
11fe 568 Shanghai, Jan. 21st, 1865.

NETHERLANDS VICE-CONSULATE.

Hydrographical Notice.

THE Netherlands Indian Government informs seafaring men that a black painted iron beacon, having a large black ball at its summit has been placed in the immediate vicinity of the riff which is known, on (the) Charts of, the channel to, and, the roads of Batavia, as Monsieckendam, and is covered at high water.

The beacon is placed on the North side of the reeff in three fathoms water, rocky ground, and is elevated about 16 feet above middling high water.

o Feb. 4th, 1865.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTICE.
(No. 16.)

ON and after the 5th day of December, 1864, a fixed White Light, placed at an elevation of seventy feet above the mean level of the sea, will be exhibited from the King-Tsun Beacon on the South Bank of the Yang-tze-kiang. It should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 5 or 6 miles.

The same building will display a Red Light at an elevation of 30 feet above the mean level of the sea. This light is intended to keep vessels clear of the dangerous spit that has formed off the Beacon, and it will not be visible from a ship's deck 15 feet above the sea until she is in 18 feet (low water spring tides).

The Beacon is painted red and white chequered, and is surmounted by a bright brass ball.

J. M. HOCKLY,
Harbour Master.
Harbour Master's Office,
Shanghai, 3rd Dec. 1864. 454 7ma

The London Mail of 26th Dec., due in Hongkong on the 10th February, and here on the 16th.—It arrived last year on the 18th February, per *Cadiz*.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Cadiz* with the Mails &c., for Europe, will leave on Thursday, the 9th instant.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

The steady decrease in the shipments of silk from this port during the last three years, has been the subject of frequent comment in our columns. More than twelve months ago, we expressed our belief that the prospect of the silk crop during the past year was the reverse of promising, and that the struggle between Imperialists and Rebels, then about to be carried into the silk districts, would result in still further diminution in the produce of silk during the year 1864. The result of rebel occupation had already become apparent, by the decrease in exports of Chinese silk from 71,767 bales in 1862 to 32,388 in 1863; and our prediction that the renewal of the struggle in these districts would be attended by still more disastrous consequences to the crop, has been verified by a further falling of off 11,009 bales during the year which has now closed. In February 1863, Hangchow, Kiashing and Hoochow in Chekeang, and the towns bordering on the silk country in Kiangsu were in the hands of the rebels. Gordon was on the point of carrying the campaign into the heart of these important districts from the North; Ching was about to attack Kashing in the centre, and the capital of Chekeang, the chief mart of the trade, had not yet fallen before the combined disciplined and Imperialist forces. Except perhaps to a favored few, the state of the districts enclosed by these cities was unknown; and certainly no reliable reports were made public. Imperialist partisans, naturally, had no opportunity of informing themselves; while information inspired by rebel proclivities, as naturally tended to impart too glowing a tint to the scene. The complete expulsion of the rebel troops has since rendered exploration easy, to any one possessed of an enquiring disposition, or of sufficient respectability to procure a pass from his Consular officer. Still, with the exception of a brief sketch which appeared in our daily paper of the 14th November, no public reference has been made to the present condition of a tract of country whose welfare is so important to foreigners. Mercantile houses deeply interested in the result may have taken measures to inquire privately into the prospects of the approaching season; but, generally, little more is known of the present state of the silk districts, than when Marco Polo astonished the world by his eulogies on Chinese civilization, or Du Halde expatiated on the value of their products and the excellence of their manufactures. The ruin of the cities, which according to these old authors and to the Chinese themselves, numbered their inhabitants by hundreds of thousands, has been at most the subject of a passing notice; while regarding the depopulation of the country, the neglect of the soil and the destruction of the villages, equally little has been said, and less written. Yet these are the prevailing characteristics of what were formerly the richest provinces in the empire. The silk districts of Chekeang have not only lost their prosperity, but for a time also the elements which conduced to it. The teeming population which, before the rebel conquest, found ample and remunerative occupation in pruning the mulberry trees, tending the silk worms, and reeling the silk, have been reduced from thousands to tens. The houses and towns which afforded them shelter are ruined and deserted; the mulberry trees remain, sole records of past, though earnests of returning, prosperity. Thousands have been killed in the course of this murderous struggle, many who have been driven away have no doubt established themselves so firmly elsewhere that they will not care to return to their former homes. But many others, yielding to the inclination to revisit their home and to the seductive prospect of large eventual profits, will no doubt return to their farms and gradually re-establish the trade. Its complete recovery, however, must be a work of time. Although an important element remains in the mulberry trees which, save in a few districts, are still growing and thriving, it is to be dreaded that the depopulation of the silk districts implies a partial destruction of the worm; for this is well known to require a care and attention which it has long ceased to enjoy. If this surmise be correct, it is to be feared that little increase can be anticipated, during the current year, on the 20,779 bales which reached Shanghai during that which has just closed. In certain districts, favoured by situation, rapid recovery may be looked for. Near Hangchow for example, the people are returning in considerable numbers, and resuming cultivation. But Kinshing, a depopulated heap of ruins, is surrounded by a district equally desolate; while near Hoochow a large quantity of mulberry trees was destroyed by the Imperialist troops for fuel during the siege. It is singular that, simultaneously, complaints arrive from Europe of a deterioration in the breed in France and Italy. This double consideration adds largely to the importance of the suggestion recently made by Mr. Major, that the Newchwang worm should be introduced into the southern provinces of China, and crossed with that which, in Europe, now appears to be dying out through in-breeding.

The decision recently given by the Consular Court *in re* Dodds, has produced much criticism at the hands of contributors and correspondents. Since the publication of the article which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* of the 31st ulto., we have received various letters from English residents enlarging on the facts of the case, and endeavouring to put matters in new and unexpected lights. Amongst these, that signed A Subscriber which will be found in another column, deserves especial notice from the absurdity of the position assumed by its author. The tenor of his communication may be judged from the opening paragraph, in which he lays down as a dictum for beyond controversy, that we "set a bad example in questioning the decision of H. B.M.'s Consular Court." We now learn for the first time that Consular Courts are infallible, and we are convinced that A Subscriber would be at once ready to denounce the intense folly of such an assertion, were a case in which he were interested, and in which he believed himself in the right, given against him. But we do not desire to turn this extraordinary expression of opinion inside out, or hold it up to the full measure of ridicule which it deserves. Our correspondent, still guided by the inspiration which prompted the clause quoted above, and in ignorance of all the recognised rules which guide the conduct of the Press, (with which rules we till now believed that every educated Englishman was familiar) thus proceeds:—"I can throw an imputation on the President of the Court, which his long experience in a judicial capacity, does not justify you in doing." Really this is too childish for serious criticism! The delicious non-sequitur involved in the last clause quoted, almost eclipses the bad taste of the entire paragraph, and blinds us to the impertinent hint that a personal attack on the President of the Court was veiled under the article in the *Daily News*. Our correspondent next assumes that the finding in the Rice case at Hankow was all that it should have been, ignoring the fact that that decision elicited very severe strictures at the time, and he then draws from this assumption the conclusion that the Shanghai Court was necessarily guided by the Court at Hankow. So much for our correspondent's discrimination in providing himself with premisses for the syllogism which he triumphantly flings at our head. We pass over the witticism contained in the last paragraph of his letter, and address ourselves to the consideration of his opinions as to the practice of Courts in general, and of the English Consular Court at Shanghai *in re* Dodds, in particular.

In punishing a crime by which a fellow creature has been injured, the attainment of three objects is set before the tribunal which condemns the criminal. The first object is the infliction of a penalty which shall satisfy the ends of justice; the second—to afford a warning to others should they ever find themselves tempted to commit an offence of the same nature; the third—to provide compensation to the party or parties injured. Our correspondent expresses his belief that these ends have been accomplished in the Dodds case. His manner of proving the correctness of his position is somewhat characteristic. He grants the necessity of a serious warning being given to the English community, and having fixed this major in its place, he proceeds with his minor—"Deportation to him (Dodds) is not a severe penalty," whence the conclusion that "these ends (those mention ed above) have been attained, and justice satisfied." The codicil to the minor premiss:—"but should a man holding a superior position in society commit a like offence, it would be a much more severe punishment to him than a fine could be," is, if it means anything, out of place; and if, as we suspect, it means nothing, it were better omitted. We maintain that, out of the three objects which might have been attained, only one was fulfilled—that of compensating (not the sufferer but) the family of the sufferer. And this, less through any fault of the Consular Court, than through the imperfect machinery which the Consul and assessors have at their command. They might, it is true, have sent the prisoner to Hongkong, but that the Chinese prosecutors refused to provide witnesses to appear before the Supreme Court, and the charge would in consequence have fallen through. Or they might, as A Subscriber suggests, have inflicted a fine of a thousand dollars or a year's imprisonment. As this is the limit of the Consular power it was probably as well to keep safely within it, lest another crime in which the attendant circumstances might be more aggravated should at any future time engage the attention of the Court. But that we are convinced that A Subscriber utterly misconceived the motive which suggested the verdict, we should say that personal elements which were altogether out of place entered into the consideration of the Court; and that Dodds' prospects in life and the desire to afford compensation to the Chinawoman's family, outweighed the requirements of justice and the necessity for assuring "British subjects that Chinese life cannot be taken or even jeopardised with impunity." We have no hesitation in admitting that Dodds' crime was thoughtlessly committed, but such a plea could easily be put in where in reality malice might exist. It was therefore of the utmost importance that Dodds should receive such a lesson as would have impressed the minds of those foreigners who travel in the interior, with the fact that the life of Chinaman is as sacred as the life of a foreigner.

In Shanghai, where the number of low class foreigners is every day increasing, we want either a magistrate entrusted with far higher powers than those wielded by our present energetic Consul, or a judge of assize who should at stated intervals go a circuit of the ports, and enjoy the same authority as is rested in the Supreme Court of Hongkong. We believe that A Subscriber has contrived to damage his own case far more severely than we could or would have done. We admit that deportation, involving as it does three months imprisonment in Hongkong, and a subsequent voyage to England as a prisoner, is a severe penalty to Dodds or to any other Englishman; but we fail to see that the sentence passed in any measure marks the equal value of Chinese and European life which the Court professed itself anxious to establish.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Since the date of our last issue, the weather has been changeable, with two days of nearly continuous rain. The temperature has undergone little change. The maximum by day was 68° and the minimum by night 34°, against maximum 70° and minimum 33°, the register during the previous week. In the settlements little of interest has occurred, and our intelligence from the coast and river ports has been very scanty. We publish in another column the evidence adduced in the trial of Dodds for manslaughter, which was heard on the 26th ultimo before H. B. M. Consul and assessors. In a recent issue of the *North-China Daily News* full particulars were given of the circumstances attending the perpetration of the crime for which the prisoner was arrested and brought to trial. As will be seen from the report, the prisoner was sentenced to be deported from Shanghai and to pay a fine of $500. The eighteenth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Chinese Hospital was held on Tuesday last, the 31st ultimo. The following are the names of the office bearers appointed for the year 1865.

Trustees.
T. Hanbury, Esq.
W. Lockhart, Esq.
H. W. Dent, Esq.
R. R. Tyers, Esq.
W. G. Cuthbertson, Esq.
R. C. Antrobus, Esq.
F. R. Gamwell, Esq.

Committee.
H. W. Dent, Esq., *Treasurer.*
T. Hanbury, Esq., *Auditor.*
Rev. W. Muirhead.
John Major, Esq.
P. Loureiro, Esq.
Dr. Johnston.
Dr. Henderson, *Secretary.*

Medical Officers.
J. Henderson, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., *Surgeon.*
J. Johnston, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Surgeon.*

We have already announced the anticipated departure of the 67th Regiment, and we now learn from intelligence lately received from Hongkong, that the 2nd Beloochees and the 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry will leave for India within this month or early in the next, while the 99th have been countermanded. Tahu and Shanghai will thus be left without the protection of a foreign garrison, but there will be two Regiments stationed at Hongkong and one in Japan, which will suffice to ensure the safety of the foreign settlements. The death of Tseng Kuotauch has been announced, but from what cause is not stated.

The English Mail of December 10th arrived in Shanghai per P. & O. steamer *Cadiz* on Tuesday last, bringing telegraphic intelligence to December 18th.

The Autographic Deposition of Chungwang, the Faithful King, at his trial after the Capture of Nanking.

(Continued from January 28th, 1865.)

The commandant of Soochow, the Mo (o) wang ('T'an-shao-kuang) was one of my favorite officers, and to him I entrusted the charge of Soochow when I quitted that place. The Na-wang (Ku-yung-k'uan), the K'ang-wang (Wang-an-chün), the Ning-wang (Chow-wên-chia) and the two heavenly generals, Chang-ta-chow and Wang-hua-pan, also under my command, were in Soochow. Ku-yung-k'uan entered the army at an early age, and was instructed by me in military tactics even up to the time when he was created a prince, and with T'an-shao-kuang formed my two best, *i. e.* left and right hand, men. I had entertained suspicions for a long time of the fidelity of these men—referring to the Na-wang, &c.—and though I knew that they had designs of surrendering to the Imperialists, I did not punish them, but when I had leisure I told them plainly that the Chief was being blinded by those around him as to the real sense of danger, and that they being men of the Two Hoo, could suit themselves, but that there was no occasion to have any disputes or treachery amongst ourselves. "The present time" I said "is one that will not admit of my detaining you, if you have conceived any plans of your own. I am a chief of our nation, of notoriety, and no one can secure me against harm if I surrender." Each one in response said "The Chung-wang can make his mind easy on this point, we would not think of abusing your confidence. We have accompanied you your youth to this time, how is it possible that we should have any bad intention? Had we had any other plans in view we should not have shared such privations with the Chung-wang these last few years." These men being my interiors were afraid of speaking openly, but their actions told me well enough that they had their own intentions; hence I called their attention plainly to the state of affairs, and did not care to take any rigorous measures against them. I felt confident for a long time that death was raging high, and would soon reckon me away, for being a Kuang-si man there was no outlet of escape left for me. The officers mentioned (and under my charge) had seen a good deal of service, and it was entirely owing to their strength and courage that I obtained my renown; they were therefore very dear to me. I had no idea that they had entertained feelings of enmity against the Mo (o) wang for some time past, but it is evident they had, and to add to their treachery they actually assassinated him. But three days had not elapsed after their surrender of Soochow before I was killed by Li Futai, a measure which has since then deterred other chiefs, who would have surrendered, from doing so.

When Soochow fell I was at Ma-t'ang-Ch'iao, and no sooner had the news reached me than I repaired at once to Changchow and then encamped at Tanyang. Wusi then fell and our men were thrown into serrious disorder, but I still held on to Tanyang. My brother Li-shih-sien, who was at this time occupying Li-yang advised me to relinquish any scheme I had and go and see him. He was unwilling that I should go to the capital, and when I said that I must go there he even proposed to send out troops to intercept me. The dilemma that our cause was in, and the anxiety that I felt for my mother, who was in the city and with whom I could not bear to part, led me to seize the opportunity of a night journey to return, attended only by a few followers. This event occurred in the 11th month, 13th year (Dec. 1863). On the day after I arrived I had an audience in the palace, but as the whole of the city petitioned against my leaving, I was unable to get away again. We had now in our possession Tan-yang, Chang-chow, Chin-t'an, Li-yang and Yi-sing in the Soochow province. This year Chang-chow was taken by Li Futai, and the whole of the garrison put to the sword. The loss of this place rendered the evacuation of Tan-yang a matter of necessity. The Che-kiang city and Kia-sing fell in succession, and Hoochow, Syu-ngan and Kuang-tê were the only places in our hands. The defenders of Che-kiang, T'an-yang, Chin-t'an, Yi-shing and Li-yang were left without any place to which they could retreat. I was shut up in the capital, and the general and princes, having no available scheme to meet the emergency, then fled to Kiangse. The chief of those who took that route was my cousin Li-shih-sien, and the troops were all those that originally formed my command.

The names of those that left for Kiangsi and are now there are—Li-shih-sien, Liu-ch'ao-chün, Wang-hai-yang, Chên-ping-wen, Loo-shun-tê, Chu-sing-lung, Li-k'ai-shun, T'an-ying-chih, Chên-ch'eng-ch'i, and Li-yung-fa.

This matter, however, we will leave for [that more interesting one], the defective state of the government and the cause of its extinction. From the period that the nation may be said to have been virtually defunct, that is, that its days were sealed, the Tien-wang would on no account listen to any advice or remonstrance. At an audience I had with him, I brought all the state matters in perspective before him, and after I had done so, he become jealous and suspicious of me and entrusted affairs entirely into the hands of his brother Hung-jên-ta, to whom likewise he gave control of all the important gates and passes. Nothing was handed over to my management.

Had I been allowed to take charge of the government it would not have degenerated in the way it has done. My presence at the capital was out of consideration for my mother, having an inward consciousness of the critical aspect all round, and that changes for the worst were daily taking place.

The Chief gave himself no concern about either the nation or the people, but buried in the recesses of his palace he never left the palace gate. When one proceeded to memorialise him upon internal affairs and to make suggestions pertinent to the preservation of the kingdom, he would invariably greet you with assertions about heaven and earth—subjects totally irrelevant to the main argument or point in view. He not only refrained from taking any active part in the government but he did not even engage any one to look after matters, hence each man carried on his own work, and things went on the same as usual.

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Most of the officers of my command were outside, and merely their families in the city, each household containing 8 or 10 people. Knowing that I was in the city these collected themselves together and rallied round me in a company numbering more than 1,000 people.

On my return to the capital in the 11th month of the 13th year (1863) the various followers that I brought with me were assigned to posts of importance in the city where danger was likely to threaten. The wealthy people alone in Nanking had food to eat, the destitute and distressed males and females all came round me and prayed me to succour them. Utterly at a loss what to do, I complained to the Tien-wang of this difficulty and entreated him to issue a decree with suggestions to meet it, to the end that tranquillity might be somewhat restored to the public mind. The decree was that they should eat "sweet dew" in order to support themselves, upon which I asked "How can they subsist on sweet dew?" The Tien-wang then said "Let them take of the things which the earth brings forth,"—this, it appears, was what he called "sweet dew." In concert with others I then represented that such was not a fit article for food, upon which the Tien-wang observed "Bring some here and after preparing it I will partake of some first." This one, however, complying with this he gathered several herbs from his own palace garden and having made them up into a ball, he sent the ball outside with orders to the people to prepare their food in like manner. The Tien-wang had been inwardly conscious for some time past of an impending crisis that was near at hand, and of the insecurity of the capital, but, being of an elevated mind, he did not care to review the past or speculate on the future, and after he had entered Nanking, and established his reigning title, he considered it *infra dig.* to show any willing, numbness or signs of apprehension—he reposed solely in heaven, and was very scrupulous as to putting confidence in man. Three or four years antecedent to the present crisis orders were issued for each household to collect ten piculs of "sweet dew," and deliver it into the treasury.

Some obeyed and contributed their quantum and some did not. The Tien-wang for many days ate this stuff in his palace, and if my Chief could do so there was no reason why I should not do the same. The destitute and starving males and females were constantly clinging round me to relieve them, and praying me to succour them—a request which I had not the means to meet. In the 7th and 8th months of the 13th year, when I had money and rice, I was able to contribute to their relief, and at that time had a list of seventy or eighty thousand poor people to whom were distributed 20 dollars and (or) 2 piculs of rice. Those who were able to go to Pao-yen to receive their rice had it delivered to them, and those who had not strength to do so had 20 dollars given them to engage in some small trade, and support themselves on their daily earnings. In the 12th month of last year (Jan. 1864) I was obliged to discontinue the distributions, as I was in distress myself and had neither funds nor rice. Soochow and Hangchow had left us and the capital was so closely beleaguered that it was impossible for it to hold out long. The Tienwang was unwilling to retire from the city and nothing could be done.

At the time when the people of Tan-yang, San-cha-ho and the surrounding neighbourhood had been desolated by Ch'en-k'un-shu and Hung-ch'un-yuan, I possessed funds, and not only made sundry distributions amongst the people, but sent some officers round to soothe and console them. My affectionate treatment of the people induced suspicions in the minds of the Tienwang's brother and another Hung, that I meditated something or other, and they gave out that my "fidelity" had become converted into "treachery." The idea of suspecting me in this way, and, instead of taking my zealous services into favourable consideration, accusing me of harbouring treachery! Having ever shown the possession of an iron courage and a devoted heart, I cannot conceive why the Tien-wang should have put his confidence in the report of his malicious ministers that I entertained feelings of dishonesty. My disgust and disappointment was such that I shut myself up in the capital and determined, with the load of sorrow and oppression on me, to accompany Confucius to the grave.

With troops to the number of 100,000 men under my command, and ready at all times to do my wish, why did I suffer such indignities? When I reached the capital, the whole city was beaming with delight, and when it was known that I was going to depart, all the people gave way to tears. When I was in the city Hung [jên-ta] did not dare to harass or oppress the people nor even to treat the soldiers badly. Such times that I was not there he would search the people's houses, and take away any rice he might find without any one daring to offer opposition. This practice would be carried on daily and men and women were in consequence unable to enjoy any peace. Last year the Tien-wang altered the state laws, and wanted the whole of the Ministers of State, and Generals, &c., to be careful to use in all their proclamations and official documents the words "Heavenly Father," "Heavenly Brother," and "Heavenly King," and gave out at the same time that any one guilty of disobedience would be liable to be drawn asunder by five horses.

The army was henceforth to be called the "heavenly army" the people the "heavenly people," the nation "heavenly nation," the camp, "heavenly camp," and the Tienwang's own troops "royal troops."

Every one save myself and Li-shih-sien agreed to this. Li-shih-sien even up to the present time has not carried out the instructions of the Tien-wang, and by incurring displeasure on this account, has been deprived of his rank, and has not yet had it restored to him.

The Tien-wang designated his nation, the kingdom of the Heavenly Father, Heavenly Brother, and the Heavenly King, and when he reproved any one, his reproof was always composed of strange and mysterious language. We being his ministers did not venture to oppose or contradict him, but allowed him to suit himself as to calling his dynasty "heavenly dynasty," his troops "heavenly troops," and so on. The soldiers were all considered his own "soldiers," and we were forbidden to mention them as "our soldiers." If any one happened to say "my soldiers." or "my troops" the Tien-wang would immediately say, "You are meditating treachery and want to subvert my kingdom." The prospect of being drawn asunder by five horses was quite enough to deter any one from speaking of the soldiers as his "own soldiers."

The Tien-wang committed a great error when he changed the titles of the Wangs. After the murder of the Eastern and Northern kings, the Tien-wang virtually ceased to create any more Princes, and the fact of his having altered his intentions and made so many Wangs at the present day, is entirely owing to the arrival of his brother Hung-jên-kan in the 9th year (1859). He was so exceedingly delighted to see his brother that, before a fortnight had passed by, he made him Generalissimo and accompanied this honour with a decree that all men should be under the new officer's control. Seeing, however, that the new Generalissimo was very incompetent, and had not a single suggestion to offer, he again thought over the matter to himself, and knowing that several of his fighting ministers, who had won much merit and done much to support the nation, were displeased, he discovered that he had made a great mistake. He knew also that Ch'ên-yu-ch'êng and myself, the two head chiefs, were engaged in daily exertions on his behalf, and that he had erred greatly in putting one of so little ability into so high post, one who in two months had shown himself of no value, whilst he had neglected to do anything for us. He first made Ch'ên-yu-ch'êng the Ying-wang (Heroic King), and, as I had shown strenuous exertion all along, he concluded not to forget me, and followed up this by making me a Wang.

I was in charge at Pu-k'ow at this time, and Li-chao-show, with whom I had long been on terms of intimacy, when he heard that Ch'ên had been made a Prince and that the same honour had not been extended to me, then sent me a despatch advising therein to tender allegiance to the Imperialists. Prior to the arrival of the dispatch, the Tien-wang, having been early led to imagine from rumour that I intended to leave, sent 6 or 7 of his "life guards" to Pu-k'ow with two objects in view, one object that of inspecting my entrenchments, and the other that of watching my movements to see whether they indicated a change or not. Li-chao-show, a bold sort of man, sent one of his own servants as the bearer of the dispatch to me; the servant in question having in days gone by formed one of my personal staff, and having followed Li-chao-show, when that person surrendered. On this man reaching the outlying picket he was seized by the guard and brought into the yamun, with the news that one of the enemy had been taken. The messenger said to those who arrested him "There is no occasion whatever for you to lay hands on me. I have come on a special mission to His Excellency Li." A letter which he had with him was then taken from him and handed to me to read.

The "life guards" alluded to above were present at this time and when they returned home naturally gave out that a change in me was probable, and that if not made a Prince it was more than likely that it would occur. The suspicions were shared by my mother and household who were then at Pu-k'ow, and who prepared themselves for the event. The boats of Chung-kuan (the fort opposite Pu-k'ow) were selected and my men were not allowed to cross to the city side. Seeing, however, after the lapse of some days, no apparent change taking place, the Tien-wang then designated me "The Faithful and devoted of a myriad years," and wrote with his own hand on yellow satin the four characters "Myriad," "Ages," "Faithful," "Devoted," and sent me some silk and satin in addition. From this period dates my promotion to (the rank of) Chung-wang.

The cause of this honour was mainly owing to the letter of Li-chao-chow, and to guard against any change on my part. Subsequently to this the number of wangs greatly increased and those who had seen service for a long time were displeased at others who had but recently obtained merit being elevated to the dignity of Wangs. The Tien-wang then distributed his Wangs indiscriminately, and upon representation gave his consent without reference as to who the party recommended might be. The officers of the Board of Promotions enriched themselves privately, and those persons with funds and glad to obtain such honour went to the Board and were forthwith recommended. The lazy and useless were all made princes, and the officers outside, who were exerting themselves daily, were much displeased and refused to fight. Those of ability and talent were thrown aside, the Tien-wang preferring to form the pillars of his dynasty with the indolent and useless.

The Chief lost his reckoning sadly in making so many princes, but his words having once gone forth, giving honours, were as difficult to recall as an arrow that has once left the bow. Having no means of meeting the difficulty he called all the Wangs afterwards Lieh-wangs, and these being excessively numerous he next resorted to the plan of modifying the character, and as a distinguishing mark told them to add three dots to the top of the 王 This enraged a great many and occasioned much trouble and numerous desertions.

In former days the Tienwang's councillors advised the selection of valuable men, and myself and Chên-yü-chêng were beloved by the Chief and new names given to us. The Ying-wang's name was originally Ch'ên-pi-chêng, but the Tienwang on account of zeal and loyalty, changed it into Chên-yu-chêng. My name, which was at one time Yi-wên, was changed by the Tienwang after I was made a prince into Li-sin-chêng. At one time the Tienwang used to select men for his service, but of late everything had got into such confusion that he discontinued to do so. When General Tsêng was closely beleaguering the city and external communication cut off, the people in great distress came to my gate and prayed me to save their lives. I did not know what to do. The national treasury was empty and I had no share or concern in political matters. I issued out all the rice that I had stored up for my own use, but this not being fairly and equitably distributed by my men, I was obliged to take all the trinkets and jewellery of my mother and household and sell them for the benefit of the people. This led to the exhaustion of my funds. The distributions I made were, however, inadequate to meet increasing emergencies, and I therefore represented to the Tienwang the state of matters and advised him to allow the people to leave the city, but this he would not consent to do, and rebuked me with, "Dare you, without considering the nation's dignity, let any of my brothers and sisters out of the city? Let each one prepare a lot of 'sweet herbs' (dew) and support himself with this food. You are not worried to say anything." I was unable to meet this laughing with any suggestion, so I left the palace gate, the Chief in a rage and I myself by no means pleased. The people were now in a starving condition and continuing their supplications to me. I saw no other course open but that of issuing secret orders to the poor to quit the city. I had previously heard that General Tsêng had established a relief fund—Provident Society—outside, and this was just the thing that I wanted, and agreed well with my arrangements. From last year up to the present time 3,000 or 4,000 people have left the city. Many of these were robbed by Hung's Canton-men of their money and valuables, but as soon as I heard of this I made a personal investigation of the matter, and executed several of the offenders, and this suppressed the practice. A state of anarchy and confusion prevailed after this and many strange and mysterious things happened

The Tienwang rested implicit faith in the words and would not rectify or improve the state. Thieves and robbers sprung up in the city, the nights were disturbed with incessant cannonading inside the city, and murders and pillages of whole families took place. These were fatal omens and indications of coming destruction.

THE DODDS CASE.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—There are one or two reasons why the criticism on Dodds' trial in your paper of January 31st should not pass unnoticed. 1st. It seems to me that you set a bad example in questioning the decision of H. B. M. Consular Court, and throw an imputation on its President which his long experience in a judicial capacity does not justify you in doing. 2nd Dr. Rice's case and Dodds' so nearly resemble each other in intention, that a similar verdict must naturally ensue. In neither case did the prisoner suppose that the shots would be fatal. With Dodds, it seems from the evidence that he intended only to frighten the men whose boat came in contact with his, and broke the tow line; and certainly the thought could not have passed through his mind that he would kill one of them. In passing sentence, it is the duty of a Court to consider more than the actual punishment of the prisoner. In this case it was first their intention to let British subjects know that Chinese life cannot be taken or even jeopardized with impunity; and secondly to compensate the poor family for the loss they sustained. I believe that these ends have been attained and justice satisfied. Dodds' character previously had been good; therefore, some allowance may be made for him. Deportation to him is not a severe penalty, because he may follow his avocation in another country without prejudice: but should a man holding a superior position in society commit a like offence, it would be a much more severe punishment to him than any fine would be. The family by their loss in this instance become rich, and judging by the demonstrations of respect shewn by the husband, are well content with the compensation. The Court could have sentenced Dodds to twelve months imprisonment or a fine of $1,000. The latter he could not, probably pay, so that imprisonment would have ensued. What behefit would that have been to any one? Dodds' health would suffer from confinement, he would be unable to support his family and, reduced to poverty on liberation from prison, he would probably be unable to obtain employment. What is he to do? Temptation to commit further crimes assails him and he is ruined. Would not this be too severe a penalty for a thoughtless act? Let alone the inexpediency of turning poor prisoners adrift in the settlement.

Having taken some pains to fight the cause of the Court engaged in Dodds' trial, let me for your guidance in future remind you of the truism—that it is much easier to find the beam in your neighbour's eye than the mote in your own.

A SUBSCRIBER.

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT.

January 26th, 1865.

Before—Sir HARRY S. PARKES, K. C. B., *H. B. M. Consul.*

J. THORNE, ESQ., W. WALLER, ESQ., } *Assessors.*

In re DODDS.
Manslaughter.

THE minutes of the enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the Chinese woman shot by Dodds on the 7th ulto., which enquiry was held on December 10th, were read. (A report of this enquiry appeared in the *North-China Daily News* of Dec. 12th.) The prisoner was then asked whether he was guilty or not guilty, and answered "Not Guilty in intent."

MR. EAMES, in behalf of the prisoner, said he understood that the prisoner had with him when the occurrence took place the sum of $600. His boy was aware of its being on board and when the boats passed him and then stopped he feared an attack and was therefore alarmed. He then fired with the intention of frightening them off, not having any idea of firing into the boat; but when firing the second shot at random, his boat was being shoved off the bank, and the gun was brought to bear on the other boat, and the melancholy occurrence was thus caused. He submitted that the prisoner had reasonable grounds for alarm, that he was justified in endeavouring to frighten the boats away, and that the consequences were the result of accident.

PANG FU-CHUNG, the husband of the woman who was killed, being duly sworn, his evidence taken on a former occasion in the presence of the prisoner was read. The circumstances of the case were minutely described in it. The prisoner was accused in it of having menaced him with a sword.

MR. EAMES cross-examined the witness, in behalf of the prisoner:—When the first shot was fired I was at a distance of 30 or 40 feet from his boat and 80 feet when he fired the second. We did pass his boat. We were ahead when the shot was fired. I don't know why the shot was fired. I heard from those on board the foreigner's boat that he was drunk but I don't know. Before the second shot was fired no quarrel took place. I don't know where the foreigner came from. I don't know at whom the first shot was fired, but the second shot struck my wife in the thigh. She was sculling at the time. In our boat and the boat we had in tow, there were three people, my wife, and two young sons. There were three men including myself. I had no daughter on board. After the second shot we waited until the foreigner's boat came up. After the first shot was fired we did not stop. The foreigner had his gun aimed toward our boat, and I trembled with fear. I was in the cabin eating rice, my wife was in the after part of the boat and told me that the gun was aimed at the boat. I stopped eating my rice. We sculled faster, but the other boat came up after us faster still. The foreigner's boat had two men tracking with ropes on shore and was also sculled. We did not speak to the foreigner at all. The foreigner said nothing to us before he fired.

TO THE COURT:—The foreigner was going towards Shanghai. I was also. When I saw his boat first it was ahead. They stopped to pick up a blanket which fell overboard, and we passed them. No conversation took place between us and the boatmen in their boat as we passed. Our boat was tracking. As we passed the foreigner's boat, our tow-rope did not touch his boat. The foreigner's boat was also tracking. They slacked their rope into the water and we passed them. I don't know why the foreigner fired. After the second shot I asked the men on board the foreigner's boat why the shot was fired. If when tracking, a cross creek without a bridge intervened, the rope would be taken board until it was passed. This did not happen on this occasion. When we passed the foreigner's boat, the children were in the house, so that the foreigner could not have seen them.

DR. HENDERSON'S evidence formerly taken was read. It was mainly descriptive of the wound.

TO MR. EAMES:—At the post mortem examination we opened the body and found that the woman had been healthy in other respects. Mortification is not generally caused by poison in the blood. Mortification was caused more by the bullet going into the body than by its remaining in it. It would not have had a mortifying effect remaining for such a short time as three days. I cannot say I think that mortification was aided by the bullet remaining. The object in extracting a bullet is to prevent suffering. The bullet might have been extracted at once, but with great danger to the woman. Mortification would, I think, have taken place sooner had the ball been extracted, in consequence of the irritation it would have caused.

TO THE COURT:—There was no other cause in this case which could have produced mortification.

A. STRIPLING, Inspector of the Municipal Constabulary, examined by Mr. Eames, said:—The statement made before me by the prisoner was a purely voluntary one. I did not offer any inducement to him to make it. I informed him that any statement he made would be taken down in writing and would be put into Court as evidence against him at his trial. I wrote the statement rather hastily. I read it over to him once or twice. I put it down in his precise language with the exception of changing a few rather Scotch expressions for English ones. I have taken it down as nearly as possible exactly as he said it.

S. SMITH, Constable, examined by Mr. Eames, said:—I arrested the prisoner on Wills' bridge on the 7th Dec. I spoke to him first. He had been drinking but was quite cool. I took him to Mr. Stripling. I was in plain clothes. When I met him I told him I had a warrant to arrest him. I had a Chinaman with me to identify him. He did not appear flurried until he came to the station. When I met him I judged that he had been drinking, not from his conversation but from his face which was red and flushed. He did not ask me for what he was arrested. This was unusual.

SIU WAN-CHING's (son in law of the former witness) previous deposition was read.

TO MR. EAMES:—The foreigner's boat was ahead of ours when they dropped a blanket into the water and went to the other side of the creek. They dropped the rope down in order that they might pick the blanket up. We went ahead. When they picked up the blanket, they spliced two lines together and tracked and also sculled. As we came within a distance of 40 paces, a gun was fired from the foreigner's boat. I saw a boy bringing up the gun. The foreigner fired it. He told the boy to bring the gun. The first shot did not hit. The second did and struck my mother-in-law. I was on shore tracking, my father-in-law was eating rice in the house. I thought that the foreigner was firing an unloaded gun for amusement. Their tow-rope being short dropped into the water. They had to get in close to the bank to get the tow ropes out. When we passed they had not yet got the bedding out of the water. They were not sculling then. This creek is natural not artificial. It is crooked. It was straight where we passed the foreigner's boat. There was a small creek running into the creek where we were. There was no crook in the creek between the two boats. There was everything that was going on. As we passed the foreigner's boat, no conversation took place. There were three men on board our two boats; myself, father-in-law and father-in-law's son. When the second shot was fired there was a distance of 30 paces between us. The foreigner did not say anything when he took up the gun. I thought the first shot was fired for amusement, and that there was no ball, and I did not have anything to do with the foreigner. I did not say a word, not thinking it was intended for us. The gun was pointed towards the bank. The other boatmen did not speak. I suppose every body saw the gun pointed at the boat.

TO THE COURT:—When our boat was 40 paces by and the foreigner's boat, the first shot was fired and the second at 30 paces. The foreigner's boat was coming up behind. One Chinese hour elapsed between passing the foreigner's boat and the firing. Our boat was sailing slowly. We went only one *li* in an hour. The foreigner's boat could have passed ours. The tow-rope of his boat was fastened to the mast.

J. GIBSON, Captain of the *City of Nantes*, was then examined for the defence:—I can only vouch for the prisoner's character; I know nothing of this case. He was highly recommended to me in Glasgow as a ship-steward. He had formerly been in good circumstances. He was with me for five months, and I found him a steady, quiet and good man. He was occasionally a little nervous. On arriving here in Sept. 1862, I discharged him, he not being of any use as a steward in a passenger steamer. Except that I know of him, I do not think he would be guilty of wantonly killing a human being without provocation.

To the COURT:—I believe he has a wife and family. I observed him to be nervous on board the steamer, but I attributed it to its being his first voyage. I never found him irritable.

The evidence (previously taken) of CHANG-PAU, servant of the prisoner, was read. In it he stated that the tow-rope of the prisoner's boat was broken by the other boat, which irritated the prisoner. He then made witness bring up the gun, threatening not to pay him his wages if he did not bring it. The shots being fired there was a cry that a woman was killed and the other boats tried to make fast to prisoner's boat but he would not allow it.

To MR. EAMES:—When the other boats passed we were picking up some bedding at the other side of the boat. The tow-rope was tight and the louda told them not to pass. They did pass and when they got 40 paces ahead, my master fired. The tow-rope of our boat was made fast to the mast. Our boat went in pursuit because they broke the tow-rope. There was nothing said after the first shot was fired. They were watching our boat but did not say anything. The louda of the prisoner's boat met me on the bridge and told me to come to help in the search for my master. We went to a police station in Hongqua and found my master had been already arrested. The men in the other boat threatened to have my head cut off if I did not tell everything. The tow-ropes in the other boats were made fast to a bamboo placed perpendicularly. The bamboo could not have broken the rope of my master's boat. The bamboo was very strong, but it would have given way before the tow-rope.

To THE COURT:—The foreigner was at the head of the boat and saw the rope breaking. The louda said "pull fast, pull fast." My master called out to them to stop. He wanted to ask them how they broke the rope. The people in the other boats turned round and looked. My master told me to take out the gun and cartridges. He then loaded and fired. Between the time the rope was broken and the shots were fired from three to five minutes elapsed. My master urged the boatmen on, taking a sword and making a noise with it. He had had tiffin. He had only one bottle with him the whole way. I don't know what was in it. (From witness's description of the bottle it would appear to have been a bottle of liqueur). My master had $240 wrapped up in a handkerchief and a note for over 100 taels. After loading the gun he fired immediately, and after urging the louda on again loaded the gun and fired. We were 3 or 5 *chang* distant from the other boat when the first shot was fired. We were nearer when the second was fired. There was a cry in the other boat after the second shot was fired. My master's boat stopped at Wong-du that night. On the next day we saw the other boat again at a few li's distance from Wong-du. Our boat arrived in Shanghai on the 9th. We stopped near the Consulate. The other boats also stopped at a short distance from us. The other boats stopped when we stopped and moved on when we went ahead. My master got into a sampan at Wong-du at 10 o'clock on the day after the firing, and went on by himself. The sampan belonged to Mr. Barker. My master was afraid. When my master got into the sampan the other boat was also at night. Pang Fu-chung did not ask my master to pay him any money. When we came down to Shanghai Pang Fu-chung's boat anchored in front of the Consulate. Two foreign policemen came down with Pang Fu-chung to the boat to arrest my master.

CHAN A-MOU's (louda of prisoner's boat) evidence formerly taken, was read. It confirmed the statements made by the former witnesses.

MR. EAMES submitted that there was evidently something concealed in the evidence given by the Chinese witnesses. It was hardly credible that the boats passed by without any conversation taking place between the boats and it seemed exceedingly improbable that they came down to Shanghai in company and yet did not talk the matter over. The evidence of the Chinese witnesses agreed in some things, as for instance in the assertion that nothing was said before the firing, but he (Mr E.) certainly considered that the prisoner must have called out before doing so. The husband of the woman who was killed said that the prisoner received no provocation, but the little boy said that the tow-rope of his boat was broken by the other boats in passing. There was no doubt that the prisoner caused the woman's death, but the question still remained, whether it was criminally responsible. The witnesses' testimony he had found while the boat was being sculled, but he himself stated that he fired, while the boat was being pushed off the bank. It was natural to suppose that under these circumstances he might have made a blunder. He (Mr. E.) submitted that he was perfectly justified in feeling nervous at finding the boats waiting as it were for him to come up, that he was justified in frightening them and was not responsible criminally for the accident. It was most probable that the prisoner was nervous and acted hastily. He hoped the Court would discharge the prisoner with the punishment he had already undergone.

The prisoner, questioned by the Court with regard to the confession made by him at the time of his arrest, said that he fired to frighten the boats away and it had the desired effect. He was afraid to go past them. By telling them to clear the way he meant that they should move on. After the other boats had gone ahead some distance and stopped, his boat was being pushed off the bank and he, seeing the other boats stopping, told them to go on, but they remained stationary and he fired again, to frighten them, because he was afraid to pass them.

The prisoner was sentenced to deportation from Shanghai and to pay a fine of $500.

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G. H. HARRINGTON & Co. MARINE ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, 27, Leadenhall Street, London E. C.

Contracts entered into for Building Wood or Iron Screw and Paddle Steamers, Sailing Ships, Tugs or Barges suited to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels with Teak Planking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded on application, and contracts made for delivery of all kinds of Vessels in China, &c.

6fe-65 186

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS,
TO BE THE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE
TO
Every Variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-65 318 Dec. 24 1865.

Established 1814.

SLATE BILLIARD TABLES,

SOLID OR OTHERWISE, TO SUIT ALL CLIMATES.
BY APPOINTMENT.

MESSRS. THURSTON & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
14, *Catherine Street, Strand, London,*
AND AT SALISBURY WHARF, ADELPHI, W.C.

Cloths of the finest texture. Balls of superior and well-seasoned Ivory turned on the truest Mechanical principles.

Inventors and Manufacturers of
THE CENTRAL REVOLVING LAMP,
Being the best Light ever constructed for Billiard Tables.

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS,
By Edwin Kentfield, of Brighton,
London; Published by the Proprietors, THURSTON & Co.

1au-65 493 Shanghai, 13th Aug., 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OSTEOEIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS,

Diploma 1815.

27, Hartley Street, Cavendish Square, and
34, Ludgate Hill (over Benson's) London:
Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

26ma-65 389 March 26th, 1864

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's.

Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES

For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W. C.

[WHOLESALE ONLY.]

1au-65 494 o-a-f 13th Aug., 1864.

. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501, Broadway, New York.

MANUFACTURERS of fine Photographic Chemicals, Paper, and all Photographic requisites, also of Photographic Albums and Stereoscopes.

18ja-65 464 June 18th, 1864.

N. BIRKENSTAEDT & CO.,
ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.
Sin-tuk-kee, Foochow Road.
tf 476 Shanghai, 23rd July, 1864

JOHN GAVIN,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.
HANKOW.
tf 405 9th March, 1863.

A. MARKS and Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN.
tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,
Civil Engineers and Architects.
Yew hun.
Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Mechanist.
tf 34 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAI.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.
Chemists & Druggists,
NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,
SHANGHAI.
大藥房
tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 4.86

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

Edited by R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON.
Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			3313.46	..	...	22.15	96.00	34 31.61	...	1332.23	1072.74	95.78	...	155.42	394.88	995.27	4044.32
Countess Russell	Jan. 21	London.	5426.83	...	...	...	...	5426.83	..	1435.76	778.06	204.24	...	37.82	233.43	533.24	3222.55
Jubilee	„ 23	„	4192.43	...	...	...	...	4192.43	...	...	1219.65	418.61	16.53	213.08	233.23	1098.34	3199.42
Sailor's Home	„ 25	Liverpool	75.18	...	...	...	...	75.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naomi	„ 30	London	4832.68	...	...	...	...	4832.68	...	...	1108.55	65.96	...	59.12	148.73	513.42	1895.78
Belle	„ 30	„	2198.86	...	...	...	...	2198.86	...	...	206.28	45.40	...	22.29	32.84	49.49	356.30
		Piculs	20039.44	...	...	22.15	96.00	20157.59	...	2767.99	4385.26	829.99	16.53	487.73	1043.11	3287.76	12818.37

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last report												443.59					443.59
Tynemouth	Jan. 24	Hongkong	1.35	...	...	...	...	1.35	...	...	...	71.51	...	...	...	...	71.51
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs	1.35	...	...	...	...	1.35	...	...	...	515.10	...	...	...	..	515.10

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucy E. Ashby	Jan. 18	San Francisco,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.90	...	...	...	...	...	42.90
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	42.90	...	...	...	...	...	42.90

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			196	162.40	.....	.....	196	162.40	52	56 00	753	...	.....	.....	13	24.87	.....	.....
Jubilee	Jan. 23	London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	89.75	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....
			196	162.40	..	..	196	162.40	52	56 00	753	...	.....	.....	59	114 62	.....	.....

HONGKONG.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipments		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			5	3.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..		....	....	....	....
			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..		....	....	....	....
			.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..		....	....	....	....
			5	3 70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..		....	....	....	....

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw.		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipments		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			1	37	....		1	37	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....
			..	..	....		..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....
			1	37	....		1	37	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	.....

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	P
																	....	
Total as per last Report			146	116 78	.....		146	116.78	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
			..	....	.....		..	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	
			..	....	.....		..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....	
			146	116.78	.....		146	116.78	....	....	....	....	....		..		....	

INDIA.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw.		Total	
			Bales	Picul	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			17	13.60	17	13.60
			17	13.60	17	13 60

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain.			Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			India.			America.			Total.
		Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		19,334	2,090	...	1,747	...	...	12,931	...	69	434	168	...	...	...	...	36,773
Ottilia	Jan. 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,106
Pearl	20	...	..	...	...	...	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Tiempo	20	...	..	...	...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
Argonaut	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Congo	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	697
Tynemouth	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,269
Huntress	25	...	...	...	780	...	...	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536
Sailor's Home	25	9,500	1,791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,351
Constance	Feb. 1	1,905	1,666	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,300
Spirit of the Trade	1	3,243	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,043
		34,042	6.347	629	2,527	...	...	17,288	...	69	434	168	...	...	...	...	61,504

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OPIUM

Return for January 16th to 28th, 1865.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests	Malwa. Weight	Patna. Chests	Patna. Weight	Benares. Chests	Benares. Weight	Persian. Chests	Persian. Weight
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels, ...	900	906.00	140	168.00	40	48.00	..	..
Imported direct to the shore..	..	..	4	4.80	..	..	10	10.00
Total..	906	906.00	144	172.80	40	48.00	10	10.00

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption..	Malwa. Chests. 280½	Malwa. Weight. 286.50	Patna Weight. 305	Patna Weight. 366.00	Benares. Chests 36	Benares. Weight. 43.20	Persian. Chests	Persian. Weight.
Total ..	286½	286.50	305	366.00	36	43.20	10	10.00

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	5	5.00	43	43.00	61	61.00	102	102.00	..	..	..	..	68	68.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	339.00
Patna	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	16.80
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5.00
Total	5	5.00	43	43.00	63	63.40	102	102.00	..	..	..	..	85	87.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	358	360.80

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jan 25	Kiangse	A. str	547	Simmons	Ningpo	Jan 24	General	Russell and Co
.. 25	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo	.. 24	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 25	Promise	B. str.	590	Catto	Nagasaki	.. 22	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 25	Duck	Ame.sch	146	Diederichsen	Fuchau	.. 1	do	Cama and Co
.. 25	Nicolo Barabino	Ita bk	370	Reubel	Newport	July 7	coals	British Government
.. 25	Vanguard	B. ship	626	Scott	Shields	Ag 22	do	Fletcher and Co
.. 26	Fire Dart	A. str	420	West	Ningpo	Jan 25	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Fusi-yama	B str	2000	McQueen	Hankow			Dent and Co
.. 27	Whampoa	B. str	115	Batten	Ningpo			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 27	Kiangse	A., str	547	Simmons	Ningpo			Russell and Co
.. 27	Clasy	Ste. —		Spencer	London	Sep 30		Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 27	Dauderdale	B ship		Hutchens	Liverpool	Sep 22		Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 27	Nonparell	B. ship		Smith	Liverpol	Sep 19		
.. 28	Egmont	B. ship		Morga	London	Ag 31		Maertens Latham & Co
.. 28	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str.	546	Cull	Nagasaki			Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 28	John Norman	B. ship		Edwards	London	Ag 12		Gilman and Co
.. 27	Esmeralda	Mor.sch	213	Black	Fuchau	Jan 20	General	
.. 27	Keoka	A. bark	247	Ostrang	Fuchau	Jan 20	Poles	
.. 27	Mirabelle	B. ship	1200	Martin	Hongkong	Dec 4	Coals	Fletcher and Co
.. 27	Bella	B. bark	418	Turner	Liverpool	Aug 1	General	Phillips, Moore and Co
.. 27	Rover	A. bark	300	Hunt	Fuchau	Jan 16	Poles	
.. 29	Shakespeare	B. bark		Thomas	Sunderland	Aug 14		Fletcher and Co
.. 31	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr by	149	Tribaren	Nagasaki			Bulleonnet and Co
.. 30	Shanse	A. str.	1006	Perking	Hankow			Russell and Co
.. 30	Kiangse	A. str	547	Grey	Ningpo	Jan 22	General	Russell and Co
.. 30	Fire Queen	B. str	1113	Johnson	Hankow	Jan 25	Coals	Lindsay and Co
.. 30	Pilen Kiena	Ame bk	673	Pennanouch	Cardiff	May 12	Rice	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 30	Baby Castle	B. ship	591	Sharp	Calcutta	Oct 2		Mackenzie and Co
.. 31	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo			Augustine Heard and Co
.. 31	Nanzing	B. str.	418	Morrison	Hongkong		General	Trautmann and Co
.. 31	Cadiz	B. str.	490	Browne	Hongkong	Jan 27	Mails, &c	E. Warden, Agt. P.&O. Co
.. 31	Mary Ann	B. ship	723	Mitchell	Singapore	Nov 12	Lumber	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 31	Express	B. str	451	Castilla	Hankow			Jardine, Matheson & Co
Feb 1	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Jan 31	General	Russell and Co
.. 1	Pegang	A. str.	827	Blanchard	Hankow		General	Olyphant and Co
.. 1	Ying-tsze-fei	B. str.	215	Stocks	Fchiu v. N'po	Jan 31	Gen ral	Trautmann and Co
.. 1	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Batten	Ningpo	Jan 31	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 1	B. W. Seyburn	A. schr	333	Nye	Fuchau	Jan 21	Poles	H. Fogg and Co
.. 1	Nestor	A.. bk	485	Clentman	Swatow	Jan 15	General	
.. 1	Keen-ia	B. bark	286	Gall	Swatow	Jan 10	Sugar	Chapman, King and Co
.. 1	James Paton	B. ship	597	Allison	Geelong	Dec 11	coals	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 2	Garland	A. schr		Carter	H'ki v, Y'ma	Jan 13	General	Olyphant and Co
.. 2	Serlon	B. ship	707	Innes	London	Dec 26	General	Birley, Worthington & Co
.. 2	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	Feb 1	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 2	Fei-ma	B. str	121	Dunlop	Ningpo	Feb 1		Jardine, Matheson & Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jan 25	Rattler	H.M.S.			Yokohama		
.. 25	Countess Russell	B. ship	964	Thompson	London	Tea, &c	Oppert and Co
.. 25	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Simmons	Ningpo	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 25	Aden	B. str.	503	Seames	Hongkong	Tea, &c	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 25	Sze-chuen	A. str	1063	Spencer	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 25	Ordasmore	A. str	436	Lane	Hongkong	Tea, &c	Russell and Co
.. 26	Huntress	Am bk	353	Whelden	Swatow		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Warratah	B. str	25n	Harris	Fuchau	Sun. &c	Moses and Co
.. 26	Congo	Ita. bk	261	Dixon	Hongkong	U'kow. &c	Wm. Pustan and Co
.. 26	Naomi	B. ship	709	Sayers	London	Tea, &c	Hogg Brothers
.. 27	Star	A. brig	251	Sparrow	Nagasaki	Opl., &c	Angel and Co
.. 28	Chanticleer	Br str	280	Wood	H'kong v Aoy	U'ten &c	Turner and Co
.. 30	Saruena	H.M.S.					
.. 30	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Grey	Ningpo	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 30	Pei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo		David Sassoon, Sons and CoCo
.. 30	Star King	Am bk	428	Smith	Chefoo	Sun &c	Angel and Co
.. 31	Belle	B. bark	286	Wayman	Loodon	Tea	Chapman, King and Co
.. 31	Sailor Home	B. ship	1214	Bryant	Liverpool	Tea, &c	Master
.. 31	Fire Dart	A. str	420	West	Ningpo	Opl., &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 30	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Batten	Ningpo	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons Co and
Feb 1	Maggie McLean	B. bark.	372	Gardner	Yokohama	Coals	Dow and Co
.. 1	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Grey	Ningpo	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 1	Shanse	A. str.	1006	Perkins	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 1	Australian	B. str.	725	Hamtin	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	Dent and Co
.. 1	Coreu	B. str	500	Edmond	Yokohama	do	E. Warden, Agent P. and O.Co
.. 2	Rover	A. bark	300	Hunt			
.. 2	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Batten	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 2	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 2	Moyune	A. str.	1200	Gardner	H'kow & Ports		Fletcher and Co
.. 2	Glenayle	B. str.	1265	O'Sullivan	Hongkong	Tea, &c	Jardine, Matheson and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Anna	Aug 20	A. str	63		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Bo-Peep	June14	Chl. str	73	Cochran		*Laid up*	Imdt
Cadiz	Jan 31	B. str	480	Browne	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Hongkong	9th inst
City of Nantes	Oct 30	B. str	204	Gibson	Dow and Co		
Confucius	Jan 6	Chl. str		Ningpo			
Cricket	June 1	A. str	81			*Laid up*	
Express	Jan 31	B. str.	451	Castilla	Jardine, Matheson and Co	H'kow & Ports	To-day
Enterprise		B. str	67		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Fusi-yama	Jan 26	B. str.	1000	McQueen	Dent and Co		
Fire Queen	Jan 30	B. str	1113	Johnson	Lindsay and Co	H'kow & Ports	Imdt
Faust		B. str.	30		Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Fenella	Dec 14	B. str	179	Randal	Nisbet Latimer and Co		
Firefly					Chinese Government		
Foh-kien	May 30	B. str.	923	Johnson	Russell and Co	Repairs	
Gazelle					Wheelock and Co		
Grete		Pru. str	30	Hoffmann	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Island Queen	Nov 18	B. str	120	Sutherland	F. R. Cornwell		
Kiang-loong	Aug 15	A. str.	945	West	Augustine Heard and Co	*Laid up*	
Little Mary	May 21	B. str.			Lamond		
Mandarin	June27	B. str.	93		J. H. Wignall and Co		
Mercury	June28	B. str.		Raynton	Reid and Co	Fuchau	Early
Nanzing	Jan 31	B. str.	419	Morrison	Trautmann and Co	Hongkong	old 6 inst
Nora Creina		B. str	93				
Pegang	Feb 1	A. str	827	Blanchard	Olyphant and Co		
Promise	Jan 25	B. str.	590	Simmons	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
Pluto	Jan 12	B. str.		Pisse			
Rose	June20	A. str.					

93 *Vessels.*]

MERCHANT TEAMERS.—*Continued*

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Sir Harry Parkes	Jan 28	B. str.	546	Cull	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Hongkong	Imdt
Shandon	May 9	B. str	114		Sieses and Co	*Laid up*	
Taepang-nyo	Jan 9	Br str	317	Grindle	Trautmann and Co		
Taurus					Wheelock and Co		
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str	143		H. Fogg and Co		
Textiles	Feb 19	A. str	60	Lowell	Russell and Co		
Vulcan	Dec 15	B. str.		Pendleton	Lindsay and Co		
Willamette	Jan 9	Chl str.					
Wan-Loong-Fei		B. str	600	Robb	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Woker	Dec 27	B. str	411	Orkney	Dow and Co	Hongkong	Imdt
Ying-tsze-fei	Feb 1	B. str.	215	Stocks	Trautmann and Co		

38 *Steamers.*]

* With Mails.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Alexandrina	Jan 24	B. ship	670	Baird	Chapman, King and Co		
Aline	Jan 22	Ita. sh	607	Kier	Wm. Pustan and Co	Hongkong	7th inst
A. Kazakewitsch	Oct 31	Hal. bk	238	Corsen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Agamemnon	Oct 14	B. ship	488	George	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Liverpool	
Alice	Aug 17	B. bark		Howe	H. B. Cama and Co		
Amoy Trader	Sept 2	Pru scr	109	Wuhrand	Wm. Pustan and Co	North	Imdt
Ann	Dec 16	B. brig	233	Stephen	Augustine Heard and Co		
Antipodes	Dec 23	B. bark	592	Coles	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Bella	May 23	A. bark	300	Luce	Augustine Heard and Co		
B. W. Seyburn	Jan 27	B. bark	418	Turner	Phillips, Moore and Co		
Blackwood	Feb 1	A. schr	333	Nye	H. Fogg and Co		
B. Hanner	Jan 20	B. bark	300	Casper	Order		
Bertha	Jan 13	B. bark	587		Order		
Beatrice	Sept 21	Han b.	129	Jacobson	Siemssen and Co	Hongkong	Early
Bello		B. bark	419	Marsen	Lindsay and Co	London	early
Benvenue		B. schr	115				
Cheap	Nov 6	B. bark	414	Keay	Nichol Latimer and Co	London	cld 2 inst
Caroline Coventry	Jan 27	B.		Spencer	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Cathrine	Jan 18	B. ship	885	Jova	Fraser and Co		
Canvas Back	Jan 10	B. bark	414	Lowe	Dent and Co		
Carrizal	Sept 5	B. ship	670	Sunderson	Russell and Co		
Celestial	Dec 27	B. bark	398	Lay	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Liverpool	Imdt
Chetah	Aug 15	A. bark	246	Stevens	Allen and Co	Swatow	Early
Clarendon	Oct 8	B. ship	401	Robinson	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Liverpool	Early
Concurrent	Nov 26	B bark	745	Reid	Fletcher and Co	Hongkong	Early
Duck	Dec 14	B. ship	636	King	Smith, Kennedy and Co		cld 25 ult
Durban	July 16		225				
Esmeralda	Jan 23	B. schr	143	Diederichsen	Cama and Co		
Egmont	Jan 11	B. bark	390	Johnson	Johnson and Co		
Emma	Jan 27	Nor.sch	312	Buck			
Eclipse	Jan 28	B. ship		Morgan	Maertens Latham and Co		
Empress Eugenie		H. schr	110				
Fiscella	Jan 12	B. brig	360	Cunman	A. R. Tl by and Co	Bankok	25th ult
Garland	Jan 15	B. ship	586	Collin	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Grenadier	Oct 20	B. ship	448	Murray	Fletcher and Co	New York	Early
Gunjara	Feb 2	A. schr		Carter	Olyphant and Co		
Gananoque	Jan 3	B. bark		Miller	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Helena	Jan 12	Fr bk	271	Raffin	Wm. Pustan and Co	Yokohama	6th inst
Halcyon	Dec 30	B. ship	875	Richi	Jardine Matheson and Co		
Her Majesty	Jan 21	Da. sh			Order		
Jeanne & Joseph		Hr.sch		Kundsen			
James Paton	Aug 17	B. ship	1112	Seymour	Dadabhoy and Co	Liverpool	Early
John Norman	Jan 30	Fr bg	149	Tribaren	Bussoonnet and Co		
James Miller	Feb 1	B ship	597	Allisons	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Jane Leech	Jan 20	B. ship		Edwards	Gilman and Co		
John Nicholson	Oct 19	B. ship	612	Wood	Lindsay and Co	Hongkong	Early
Keen-ia	Nov 30	A. schr	471	Carbonett	Angel and Co		
Keoka	Nov 15	B. ship	903	Hingham	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kingsan	Nov 2	B. ship	685	Heffernan	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Kaffir Chief	Feb 1	B. bark	286	Gall	Chapman, King and Co		
Kate Cleather	Jan 27	A. bark	247	Cavanagh			
Lauderdale	Jan 14	B. ship		Wills	Order		
Lord Clarendon	Nov 9	B. bark	186	James	Order		
Leoling	Jan 27	B. ship	372	Johnson	Order		
Lalla Rookh	Jan 21	B. bark		Hotchkins	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Leoling	Jan 18	Ita. bk	570	Horstet	Angel and Co		
Mary Ann	July 6	B. ship	206	Mortensen	Wm. Pustan and Co		
Mitabelle	Oct 16	Pru b.	576		Geo. Barnet and Co		
Morning Star	Jan 31	B. ship	249	Campbell	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Ne-tor	Dec 12	B. ship	723	Dunn	Oxford and Co		
Nicolo Barabino	Feb 1	A. bk	370	Mitchell	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
Nonpareil	Jan 25	Ita. bk		Martin	Fletcher and Co		
Ocean Gem	Jan 27	B. ship	480	Clentman	Frazar and Co		
Pilen Kiena	Dec 14	B. bark	342	Nunlel			
Panama	Jan 30	Ame bk	672	Smith	British Government		
Pathfinder	Jan 22	B. bark		Pennanouch			
Palmlee	Jan 18	Ha. bk	350	Selbey	Russell and Co		
Queensbury	Jan 9	B. ship		Skovmand	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Quick	Nov 11	B. ship	635	Blanks	Wm. Pustan and Co		
Quivive	Dec 1	B. brig	220	Vébert	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Ruby Castle		B. schr	107	Brown	A. Ellesen and Co		
Rigi	Jan 30	B. ship	591	Sharp	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Resolute	Jan 13	Fr bk	322	Pontac	Mackenzie and Co		
Rella	Jan 18	B. ship	624	McGillvery	Vaucher, Frères		
Serica	July 3	B. brig	144	Roberts	Gilman and Co		
Shakespeare	Feb 2	B. ship	707	Innes			
Surat	Jan 29	B. bark		Thomas	Birley, Worthington and Co		
Santon	Jan 10	B. ship	999	Dunlop	Fletcher and Co		
Stanley	Jan 19	B. bark	310	Creswell	Frazer and Co		
St. Julien	Jan 9	B. bark	384	Doughly	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Shelbourne	Dec 25	Fr bk	240		Dow and Co	London	Early
Spirit of Trade	Nov 25	B. bark	372	Lowe	Vaucher, Frères	Yokohama	old 18 ult
Star Queen	Nov 12	B. bark	223	Simpson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Montreal	old 18 ult
Stuart Worsly	Nov 17	B. ship	760	Shergold	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Liverpool	old 2 inst
Thos. Dryden	Nov 18	B. ship	791	Nicholson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Ukko	Dec 10	B. bark	450	Brown	Fletcher and Co	Liverpool	Early
Vaguard	Jan 9	Sua bk	700	Hoevinen	Order		
Woosung	Jan 25	B. ship	626	Scott	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Wm. Methuish	Jan 9	B. ship	729	Colebank	Fletcher and Co		
	Dec 23	B. ship	707	Duff			
					Smith, Kennedy and Co		

93 *Vessels.*]

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